Nippon Times

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Papers Here Ordered To Observe Directive

Editors Are Told to Set Up Free Press or Make Way for Newspapers That Will

Leading Japanese newspaper editors were summoned to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on Wednesday and told by a General Headquarter's spokesman to fulfill their "obligations to establish a free and independent press or make way for papers that will," according to a PRO press release.

The conference was called after a survey by General MacArthur's Civil Information and Education Section showed that certain subjects were systematically ignored in the Japanese press and radio, while others were distorted or "grossly underplayed."

Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, conducted the meeting, which was also attended by executives of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Colonel Dyke cited press treatment of General MacArthur's recent directive on freedom of speech and thought as "only one example." Declaring that liberal groups regarded the order as a "virtual Magna Charta for Japan," the Colonel asserted that the press and radio had done "practically nothing to explain the historic significance of the document." He said the papers had contended themselves with merely printing the text of the order along with a "few perfunctory comments."

He called upon the press and radio heads to explain the order in "terms that the people can understand and encourage them to use their new rights."

Instead, he declared, the press had indirectly attempted to justify the thought control laws by leaving the impression that they were aimed only at suppressing "communism." A CI&E check of released political prisoners showed that this was not the case. Colonel Dyke stated. He said that the laws had been used to suppress anyone with anti-militarist convictions.

General MacArthur's spokesman also charged there had been a lack of "full and frank discussion" on the subject of war criminals. He said that the press and radio had failed to make known facts about Japan's wartime leaders which are "common knowledge among the people.

Colonel Dyke stressed that there was "no desire to lay down a blueprint for the press," pointing out that this was "inconsistent with democratic principles and contrary to the Potsdam Proclamation."

He declared that consderable progress had been made in the direction of a free press and radio during the past few months, but that there was still a "remarkable similarity" between the policies of the news papers on certain issues.

The headquarters spokesman called upon the press and radio executives to:

1. Report domestic and foreign news fully and truthfully.
2. Explain adequately the aim and activities of the occupation forces.
3. Permit and encourage free discussion of all issues which have a bearing on the welfare of the Japanese people.
4. Provide all segments of responsible public opinion with equal access to the channels of public expression.

The Colonel said that "free discussion of the issues confronting the Japanese people is necessary in order for them to decide intelligently on their future form of government."

He also revealed his office had received complaints that newspapers had failed to comply with the recent directive calling for unrestricted discussion of the Imperial House. According to these reports, Dyke said, articles and letters asking for drastic changes in the Imperial institution had been suppressed.

The General Headquarter's spokesman also urged "fuller treatment of foreign news." Scanning reports showed a most complete absence of such news, he declared, adding that this was "hardly the way to prepare the Japanese people for their eventual entry into the community of nations."

No Reply From Russia

The Russian government has not yet replied on the invitation regarding her attendance at the meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, declared James Byrnes, Secretary of State, according to a Washington report on Thursday.

Soviet Embassy in Peiping

A Soviet Embassy will be established in Peiping shortly and the Second Secretary of the its Embassy in China has already arrived there to make arrangements, according to a Shanghai report on Friday.

Former Premier Quisling Of Norway Is Executed For Treason and Murder

Vidkun Quisling, traitorous Premier of Norway under Nazi occupation, was executed on Thursday, according to a Stockholm report. Quisling, who was convicted last month of treason, murder and theft, was shot by by a firing squad in an ancient fortress in the Oslo area before only a few witnesses. The Norwegian Ministry of Justice said the execution was carried out after King Haakon had refused clemency plea made by Quisling's wife.

Byrnes Bares Stand On Use of Aid Goods

Utilization in Political Strifes In Indonesia, Elsewhere Not Approved by U.S. He Says

The United States does not approve of the use of Lend-Lease material for political purposes either in Indonesia, Latin America or anywhere else in the world, James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, declared Wednesday in a statement at a press and radio conference, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Secretary of State told reporters that the United States had not received any protest from other Latin American republics against the use of United States Lend-Lease equipment in the recent revolt in Venezuela.

In this connection, a London report said that Mr. Byrnes also on Wednesday requested the British and Dutch forces in Indonesia to strip all United States emblems from all Lend-Lease equipment they might be using. This was a matter of general American policy, it was added,

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, in a statement in the House of Commons, expressed anxiety over the general situation in Java. It was revealed that in Batavia itself, things are quieter and reinforcements of British troops are being sent to the island.

Another San Francisco report said that the Indonesian leader, Dr. I. R. Soekarno, announced that if the Netherlands Government attempts to return to Java, no power in Indonesia will be able to oppose the fanatical Indonesian mob.

Attack Batavia Area

Domei

BATAVIA, October 24:—The Indonesian national army attacked the vicinity of Batavia this afternoon. During the ensuing fighting lasting for several hours, one company of Dutch Forces repulsed the attackers who fled leaving some killed and a small number of arms behind, it was announced by the Defense Ministry of the Netherlands.

No damage was sustained by the Dutch troops, it is further reported. Meanwhile, the broadcast by the Indonesian republic from the city announced that a national army was organized at Surabaya. The Allied Forces will begin to land there tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Java invited all the representatives of the Indonesian republic, headed by Dr. I. R. Soekarno, to his private residence yesterday and had informal talks. Edward Denning, Highest Political Adviser to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, is reported to have participated in the talks.

More Ships Returning

The Navy Ministry on Wednesday announced that the following repatriation ships are scheduled to enter Urage from the islands in the Pacific: The Choun Maru is expected to arrive on October 26 from Pagan and Chichijima; the coast defense ship Fukue from Palao the same day; the coast defense ship Kunajiri on October 28 from Maloelop; coast defense ship Amami on October 29 from Wotje; and the coast defense ship Kyosai from Mortolock the same day. The Nissho Maru is scheduled to sail from Maizuru on October 29 for Manila to bring back some 6,000 demobilized servicemen.

More Evacuees Arrive

The first repatriation ship sent to Amamioshima, transport No. 172 arrived at Hakata at 11 a.m. on October 21, bringing back 40 servicemen of the Army under Sub-lieutenant Yoshio Ishikawa and 519 men of the Navy under Lieutenant-Commander Momotaro Ishii.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Fair with northerly winds.

Aims to End Control On Unrationed Goods

Government to Abolish Price Ceilings and Restricted Production System

Imminent abolition of official prices for vital commodities which are outside the ration system was suggested by Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara in his press conference, Wednesday.

Mr. Ogasawara explained that it has been decided to carry out an overall repeal of the existing prices, ceilings and restricted producton system for a considerable number of essential commodities which are excluded from distribution control at the farthest stratum of the ration system. The items of which official prices will be abolished will be determined by the Commodities Commission, the Commerce and Industry Minister stated, adding that concrete measures will be taken by November 5 at the latest.

Referring to the proposed breaking up of the zaibatsu or huge financial interests, Mr. Ogasawara declared that a definite policy has already been decided upon at a conference of State Ministers. The objective, according to the Minister, is to prevent the monopolization of financial and industrial undertakings and democratize the means of production. That is to say, the Minister said, the Government will dissolve the zaibatsu monopolies of production, finance, export, foreign and domestic exchange and sales and change them into a democratic system.

The objectives of this dissolution program will include not only the old financial combines but also the so-called "shinko zaibatsu" or younger, smaller and less well-established interests, said Mr. Ogasawara.

Minister Ogasawara envisioned the necessity of inaugurating an anti-trust law in order to prevent the monopolization of financial undertakings in the future. The draft of the law will be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session, he said adding that he thought it superfluous to state that the objective was a democratic legislation. The disposal of zaibatsu stocks will be undertaken by a trust company which will be established for the purpose of preventing the monopolistic acquisition of interests.

Mr. Ogasawara expressed his personal opinion favoring temporary freezing of indemnifications for munitions companies. It is unnecessary, in the Minister's opinion, to take hasty steps in regard to this problem but efforts should be made rather to stabilize the people's living by the production of goods for civilian consumption. Inasmuch as loans have been made available to step up the production of civilian commodities, industrialists in this field are advised to "utilize the opportunities positively, he said, adding the establishment of new firm should be actively encouraged. He contended that the question of indemnification should be attacked after this. The problem, however, needing as it does a definite solution, will be dealt with as soon as the policy regarding the reorganization of the zaibatsu is determined.

Peace industries must be encouraged by the abolition of various control regulations and Government support in regard to capital and prices, the Minister said. He observed that the absence of large orders, especially for export goods, was hampering expected increase in production and therefore it was necessary to encourage orders either through the existing organs or by establishing new ones.

SENATE TO HEAR TRUMAN

President Making Secret Report Whether to Merge Armed Forces

President Truman has promised to give the Senate Military Affairs Committee a secret report by four admirals and generals on whether to merge the armed forces according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

The Associated Press said that the secret study made under the auspices of the joint Chiefs of Staff in 1944 is reported to favor the amalgamation.

King Opposes Merger

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Admiral Ernest J. King Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations declared yesterday he considered the proposed consolidation of the War and Navy Departments would be a "step backwards" for the United States and said he believed the navy should continue as a separate service "unhampered in function and operation" by officers 'unfamiliar with naval operations."

Emperor of Manchuria Arrested and Detained By Russians at Moscow

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 25.—A Chinese official who just returned to Chungking from Manchuria told the United Press that the Manchurian Ruler Henry Pu Yi, who was the puppet Emperor of Manchuria for 13 years, and his Manchu wives are now in a Russian detention house, probably Moscow. During the last days of Japanese rule in Manchuria, Russians and Japanese raced to get hold of the Emperor but the Red Army air force got to his palace at Changchun first and arrested him.

Freedom of Action Due For Government

Organs and Influences Binding It to Throne Expected to Be Abolished, Revamped

All feudalistic organs and influences linking the Throne to the Government are expected to the abolished or revamped in order to give more freedom of action to the Government, accordng to Domei.

Such include the Privy Council, the senior statesmen, the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the political influences wielded by the Imperial Household Minister, the Grand Chamberlain, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and others as well as the system of Peers who enjoy special privileges in the Diet, Domei said.

In party cabinet days, the news agency continued, the Privy Council, as the guardian of the Constitution, prevented the Government from becoming too eager to serve party interests, but there were cases when it exceeded its authority regarding the revision of treaties and other matters. Therefore, under a democratic government responsible to the Diet the Privy Council will have no role whatsoever. Therefore, Domi said, in revising the Constitution, the abolition of the Privy Council will naturally be considered.

The position of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal is also an important problem, Domei added. In this regard, Prince Konoye has voiced positive views while the Government is reported to be dissatisfied with the step taken by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, concerning revision of the Constitution.

The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal has already lost his guiding influence in politics, the news agency stated. It is regarded irrational that he should recommend to the Throne a new Prime Minister in accordance with the wishes of the senior statesmen, in complete disregard of the people's wishes, and also to be present at Imperial audiences given to State Ministers reporting on State affairs.

Domei asserted that the Peers' system is a remnant of the Meiji reform and retains much of a feudalistic nature. With the Imperial favors and political privileges which they enjoy, the Peers form a special class that is incompatible with the new situation facing the country, the news agency added. With the revision of the Constitution, Domei said, the House of Peers will naturally be reformed, but at the same time the Peers' system must also be fundamentaly revised.

SEIJIKAI MEN CHANGE PLAN

Drop Idea to Split Party Into 3; Single Organ Favored

Reversing the trend of the last few days, the Dai Nippon Seijikai will not split up into three political parties but will continue as one organ under a new setup.

The first moves in this direction were made on October 23 at two separate meetings, one held by the Sakurada-kai formed by former Minseito members of the Seijikai and the other by prominent leaders of all factions of the party including Chuji Machida, Tadao Oasa, Hyogoro Sakurai and others of the defunct Minseito, and Yonezo Maeda, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadahiko Okada, Tsuneo Kanemitsu and others of the defunct Seiyukai.

Plans for the formation of the new organ will be made speedily by revising the party structure and principles as accepted by the Machida and Nakajima factions. Therefore, the party will be built up on the principles of protecting the fundamental national characteristics, establishing a democratic administration founded on the Diet and rejection of communism and militarism. Thus it may be called a constitutional democratic party.

An opinion has arisen in certain groups recommending General Kazunari Ugaki as head of the new party. Others favor Chuji Machida.

Konoye Misquoted By Japanese Press

Corrects Mistranslated Newspaper Statements on Revision of Constitution

The statements on revision of the Constitution made by Prince Fumimaro Konoye to an Associated Press correspondent, which appeared in all the Japanese papers on October 23, were refuted the following day by the Prince on the ground that they were distorted due to double translation, according to the Mainichi.

Because the subject deals with the important issue of Constitution revision, State Minister Joji Matsumoto brought the matter before the Prime Minister who in turn summoned the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, expressing the wish that the mistakes be corrected. Receiving the Government's wish through Marquis Kido, Prince Konoye met the press Wednesday afternoon. He declared:

"In the interview with the AP correspondent, I spoke in Japanese which was translated into English. When the report was cabled back to Japan, it was re-translated back into Japanese. Because of the double translation, the original statements were distorted. The Cabinet has expressed its wish to have these mistakes corrected, and I have offered to do so.

"It was reported that His Majesty the Emperor ordered me to revise the Constitution. What I said was that I had received the Imperial order to investigate whether or not the Constitution is to be revised and the extent of such a revision if deemed necessary.

"It was also said that I wished to complete the draft of the revision during November. Actually, I stated that I hoped to be able to give my reply to the Imperial wish by the end of November.

"I was also quoted as having said that before submitting my decision to the Diet, the approval of the Allied forces would be obtained, but what I said was that I would officially consider the wishes of the American side.

"It was reported that I intended to recognize items concerning abdication in the revised Imperial Household Law. When asked about abdication, I told the AP correspondent that this was a question to be treated in connection with the Imperial Household Law and that I had not received any Imperial order regarding the revision of the law. But, as this law and the Constitution are inseparable, revision of the latter may necessitate that of the former."

Narahashi Gives View

Preservation of the Tenno (Imperial) institution as a sine qua non for Japan's democratic evolution formed the substance of a broadcast made Wednesday by Wataru Narahashi, President of the Legislative Bureau.

"I am opposed to the Communist advocacy for the overthrow of the Imperial system," declared Mr. Narahashi. He said that he believed the recognition of the Imperial institution was an indispensable factor to the speedy development of democracy in Japan. "I am firmly convinced," he stated, "that His Majesty the Emperor loves absolute peace."

Deprecating wayward actions recently taken by some chauvinistic elements, the Legislative Bureau head declared, "those who act wilfully in disregard of the society at large are just following the example of some of the militarists." Such a trend, he emphasized, must be crushed as a menace to real democracy.

In the course of World War II, he continued mankind saw seemingly strong Fascist countries collapse easily while democratic nations which seemed so weak on account of controversial public opinions won final victory. The cause of this fact was that the democratic nations respected fundamental human rights whereas Fascist States failed to treat man as man.

"In view of this fact," Mr. Narahashi remarked, "we must make endeavors by ourselves to restore personal dignity and established democratic administration without waiting for dictations from foreigners."

Missouri Reaches N.Y.

Domei

NEW YORK, October 24.—The American 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, on which the Japanese surrender was signed in Tokyo Bay in August, arrived here yesterday to participate in the forthcoming Navy Day celebration on October 27.

U.S. Reparations Mission Will Leave Washington For Nippon in November

A reparations mission will leave Washington for Japan in November, according to a Washington dispatch on Monday. Emphasis of the mission will be placed on the removal of all future war potentials from the Japanese homeland. The committee will decide possible war reparations and means of repayment without total disruption of the Japanese economy. The party may decide to transport some of Japan's heavy industries to the Asiatic continent for the development of China and Korea.

Nippon Reds in Yenan Back Tenno System

Favor Formation of Popular Front Under Name of Democratic League

Japanese Communists in Yenan are favoring the preservation of the Tenno system and formation of a Popular Front under the name of the Democratic League, according to a Chunghwa dispatch from the capital of the Chinese Reds, says Domei.

In contrast to released Japanese Communists who advocate the overthrow of the Imperial institution, earlier reports said that the Japanese Communist Party in Yenan, in its platform, recognized the Tenno system and pledged to realizing Communism under it. This difference of opinion has become a subject of spirited discussion among various circles concerned.

A delayed Yenan report, however, states that the Yenan Japanese Communist Party's platform fails to refer to Tennoism and instead advocates the unification of Japan's democratic influences.

The report quotes Tetsu (Sanji) Nozaki, leader of Japanese Communists in Yenan, as stating that faithful execution of the Potsdam Declaration was an indispensable factor for the revival of Japan as a peaceloving democracy and that united democratic influences were called upon to form a Democratic League to lead the nation through the thorny path confronting Japan.

The platform of the Japanese Communists in Yenan, as reported by the same dispatch, follows:

1. To organize the Democratic League and speedily establish a federal government on its foundation.
2. To execute the stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration faithfully.
3. To dissolve anti-democratic organizations and strictly punish war criminals.
4. To release political criminals immediately and recognize the freedom of the press and speech, assembly, religion and association.
5. To convoke a democratic Diet and revise the Constitution.
6. To eliminate militaristic propaganda and carry out democratic administration.
7. To nationalize land, banks and important undertakings and carry out rigid control of big capitalists.
8. To improve the living conditions of workers and execute relief measures for raid-victims and unemployed.

YASUDA QUITS KEY POSTS

Heads of One of Leading Concerns Act to Meet New Trends

Ahead of all the Zaibutsu, Hajime Yasuda, president of the Yasuda financial interests, has resigned from the responsible posts he holds in the companies under their direct control in accordance with a decision made at the Yasuda family council, consisting of the heads of the 10 Yasuda families, which was held at the head office of the Yasuda Holding Company at Onden, Shibuya, Tokyo, on October 23, it is reported by the Mainichi.

Not only Mr. Yasuda but all the other Yasuda family heads have withdrawn from their positions of presidency and supervision over the concerns under the management of the Yasuda Holding Company, meanwhile the Yasuda Holding Company has been reduced to an insignificant status with the introduction of these drastic steps.

The positions vacated by the resignation of Mr. Yasuda are the chairmanship of the Yasuda Bank Yasuda Life Insurance Company, Yasuda Industrial Development Company and Japan Savings Bank; the directorship of the Japan Steel Tubing and Asano Cement Company taking the presidency of the Yasuda Fire Insurance Company and Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank. However, he is retaing the presidency of the Yasuda Holding Company. The Holding Company has also abolished its board of directors, keeping only the general affairs aid control departments.

Japan Told To Recall All Diplomats Abroad

SCAP Also Orders Transfer of Diplomatic Property and Archives to Allies

The Japanese Government was ordered by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Thursday to transfer all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives throughout the world to the Allied Powers; to recall all Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives in neutral countries, and to cease all relations with foreign governments, except for routine functions.

The directive was issued by General MacArthur at the direction of the Allied Powers conveyed to the Supreme Commander by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Text of the directive follows:

1. By direction of the Allied Powers, the following instructions are given the Imperial Japanese Government for prompt compliance:

A. In countries where Sweden or Switzerland are acting as protecting powers over Japanese interests, with the exception of those countries enumerated in sub-paragraph B below, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to representatives of the four Allied Powers who have been instructed to receive them, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned. The protecting power, however, should continue to exercise routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals.

B. In the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States, the British Commonwealths, France and the Netherlands, including colonies and dependencies thereof, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to the government of the country in which they are located physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned.

C. In all neutral countries, the Japanese Government will instruct the Japanese mission in such country to turn over intact and without delay physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives to representatives of the four Allied Powers who have been designated to receive them. Routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals in such neutral countries may be turned over to Sweden or Switzerland since these powers are acting as protecting powers for Japanese interests elsewhere.

D. The Japanese Government will immediately recall Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives in neutral countries and will cease further relations with foreign governments except as stated in sub-paragraphs A and C above, or in accordance with such procedures as are hereafter established.

2. Copies of all instructions issued to the protecting powers or to Japanese diplomatic representatives or consular official in the several countries concerned in compliance with this directive, and a prompt report of action taken by the recipient of such instructions will be furnished at the earliest practicable date.

Diet Report in English

The forthcoming early session of the Japanese Diet will furnish the Allied Supreme Headquarters in English copies of all proposed laws and reports of progress of all proposed legislation from the time the bill comes before the Bureau of Legislation until enacted into law. Under an order issued by GHQ the Japanese Liaison Office was charged with establishing the procedure for the accomplishment of this task. The proposed procedure will be submitted to SCAP within 10 days after receipt of the directive.

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested, that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts, instead of to the Nippon Times.

The Nippon Times Ltd.

Commercial Aviation Is Vital World Force

Can Expedite Development in All States, Push Move for Peace, Says U.S. Official

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 23.—International air commerce offers the possibility of a complete transformation of world cultural and trade relations, William A. M. Burden, assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air said on October 21.

He stated his beliefs in a report to the National Planning Association as chairman of its advisery committee on aircraft industry.

"Aviation has become a force whose effect on world security and economic development and on our own strategic position and domestic economy requires planning at a level of national policy," he said, adding:

"Aviation has reached a stage where it is the most affective military instrument for maintaining world security and where the threat of stratospheric development makes it impossible any longer to base national security upon geographic isolation. The atomic bomb is regarded as an instrument of air power and not as a substitute for it."

Mr. Burden added, "International air commerce offers the possibility of completely transforming world cultural and trade relations, of expediting the development in all countries and of immensely furthering the cause of mutual understanding and peace.

"Our domestic economy also will benefit tremendously from increased aeronautical activity, commercial and private, and from employment which will be provided by the domestic aspects of our aviation manufacturing, scheduled air transportation, commercial and private flying, air port operation, etc."

He recommended a large-scale research and development program and sufficient production of successful types of aircraft to maintain a high level of skill and productive capacity in the aircraft manufacturing industry.

In addition, he recommended that international cooperation for development of air commerce be furthered and maximum development of civilian flying under taken.

RUSSIA GETS OLYMPICS BID

Paves Way For Her Participation in 1948 Games, Brundage Says

Domei

CHICAGO, October 24.—The International Amateur Athletic Federation for the first time, breaking the custom of considering for membership only nations that apply, has invited Russia to join, it was announced here yesterday by Avery Brundage, vice-president of the International Olympic Game Committee.

Mr. Brundage said the invitation paves the way for Russia's participation in the 1948 Olympc games. The overture to Russia was revealed when he announced that a vote was being taken among 50 member nations of the LAAF to determine the site for the games.

Russia last competed in the Olympics at Stockholm in 1912.

Mr. Brundage said: "The Russians never have been a member of the LAAF under the present Soviet Government, although old Russia was a member."

GRANTED BILL OF RIGHTS

Franco Issues Decree Giving Freedom of Expression to Spaniards

Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco on Monday issued a decree giving the Spanish people a Bill of Rights that granted a freedom of expression, according to a Madrid report. However, the decree specified that free speech was to be permitted only so long as it did not run contrary to the fundamentals of the state.

The decree provides for freedom of assembly for non-political associations and it guarantees freedom of private worship. It further stipulated that in the event of an emergency, all rights can be suspended by the act of the Spanish cabinet.

Pension for Koreans

The Imperial Japanese Government has informed Supreme Headquarters that all non-Japanese nationals serving as soldiers or civilians with the Japanese military forces are entitled to retirement allowances on exactly the same basis as Japanese military personnel, without regard to nationality. Koreans and other foreign nationals who were discharged before the retirement allowances scale was established may obtain these benefits upon receipt by the Japanese Government of the claimee's name, address, rank and unit.

Czech Assembly Meeting

Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes has set October 28 as the date for the Provisional National Assembly to meet in Prague, according to a Moscow report on Tuesday.

Majority of Mongolians Cast Vote in Plebiscite For Unfettered Republic

The plebiscite in the Mongolian People's Republic shows that 97.8 per cent of the electors have voted for the independence of the republic, according to a Moscow report. A Chinese Government representative declared that the plebiscite was being conducted in strict accordance with the principles of democracy. A representative of the Social Election Commission told Tass that the vote is the first demonstration to the world of the ardent desire of the free citizens of the Mongolian Republic to maintain their sovereignty.

Inflation Fear Faces Britain, Says Dalton

Submits Interim Budget; Accents Stabilization of Living Costs

In presenting his interim budget, for Britain, the Chancellor of Exchequer Hugh Dalton told a packed House of Commons on Wednesday that this was the third time within the last six years that the Chancellor had found it necessary to introduce a supplementary budget and thought that his task in some respects was harder than those of some of his predecessors, according to a London report.

Declaring that there was widespread and natural desire for tax reductions and for increase in expenditures of social services, Mr. Dalton expressed hope that they would be able to go far to satisfy both these desires. "Towards these ends, the government will shape its policy and make their five-year plan," he said.

The Chancellor declared that the danger at the moment was inflation and stressed "we must be resolute against it. We must," he said, "increase production of peacetime goods as rapidly as possible and be prepared to hold back purchasing power until there are enough goods to buy."

He emphasized that the policy of price stabilization in the near future would be ever more important than during the war and expressed his willingness to increase the exchequer subsidies even in order to hold the present cost of living steady.

Mr. Dalton went on to say that the lend-lease talks had not yet reached even a provisional conclusion. Whatever the outcome of the Washington talks, he said, "we must make all possible efforts to reestablish as quickly as possible the balance of our external trade. Pending the decision in Washington, it was more than ever urgent to stimulate British exports and restrict imports, especially these which must be paid for in dollars," he said.

Hearst Jr. Visiting Tokyo

William Randolph Hearst Jr., publisher of the New York Journal-American, is a current Tokyo visitor. He is here to write a series of stories on his impressions of Japan for his own newspaper and others of the Hearst chain. Mr. Hearst previously spent several months in the Mediterranean theater, especially Italy and in France and Germany before the capitulation of Germany. He was accompanied on his flight to Tokyo by Barry Faris, editor-in-chief of International News Service, who came to the Orient to inspect INS's Far Eastern Bureaus.

Osaka Te-dai Program

Osaka Imperial University will establish anew a faculty of law, economics, arts and agriculture, as explained by President Majima at the university conference on Wednesday. The university also plans to invite former lecturers at Taihoku and Keijo Imperial Universities and Manchoukuo Foundation University.

Foreign Office Reshuffle

The Foreign Office on Wednesday announced the appointment of Secretary Ihachi Nagaoka as head of the First Section of the First Department in its Control Bureau. Mr. Nagaoka had his official position raised from permanent secretary to secretary the same day. Hoichi Takagi, Second Embassy Secretary, on the same day was appointed Foreign Office Secretary and at the same time appointed head of the First Section of the Fourth Department of the Control Bureau. Vice-Consul Masami Asaka was promoted to consul to be stationed in Tsinan, it was also made public.

Russians, Czechs Sign Pact

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on October 22 signed an agreement on the establishment of post, telegraph and telephone communications between the two countries, according to a Moscow dispatch on Tuesday.

Large Number of GI's Going Home by July

870,000 Troops to Remain in Various Occupation Zones, War Department Reveals

Almost all American army troops will be returned to the United States by next July 1, the War Department announced on Tuesday, according to a Washington report. However, it said that some 870,000 troops will remain in the various occupation zones. It added that during the next nine months, 1,700,000 troops will be returned from the Pacific.

Another report said that the navy authorities told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that by mid-November, the navy expects to have 260 of its own ships, 107 War Shipping Administration vessels, and eight army transports bringing men back from the Pacific.

It is estimated that the navy's ships will have passenger capacity of 361,000 men, the WSA vessels 177,000 and the army transports 13,217.

Discharge Points Slashed

Discharge points of United States naval aviators on flying duty above the rank of ensign were cut from 44 points to 39 while the score for flying ensign was slashed from 36 to 20, effective on November 30, the United States Navy announced on Tuesday, according to a Washington report.

GI's in China Leaving

Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, told newspapermen in Shanghai that "we hope to get all American troops out of China by January 1," according to a report from that city on Tuesday.

Many GI's Returning

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, predicted on Monday that 6,000,000 troops will have been returned from overseas by May 1946.

ATC EXPANDS OFFICE HERE

Facilities and food for 300 casual transients, en route to the United States, will soon be available at the ACT headquarters building in Tokyo, adjacent to the Marunouchi police station.

Expansion of present facilities was announced Thursday by Colonel Ernest S. Holmes, Missoula, Montana, who commands ATS Operations in Tokyo and at Atsugi airstrip. Plans provide that the six upper floors of the former Taishi Life Insurance Building, now taken over by the ATC, will be given over to living quarters for homeward bound officers, nurses, WTCs and GIs

A dining room on the second floor will provide adaquate mess facilities for feeding 300 or more at each meal. Other facilities will include a dayroom on each floor and a deluxe barber shop in the building's basement.

Already existing facilities provided include an American style lounge, porter service, periodicals and newspapers, and an army operated section of United States Customs Service. This latter service, under the supervision of 1st Lt. John Latvis, Nashua, N.H., is operated exclusively for military personnel. Inspection in Tokyo makes possible direct shipment of the traveler's souvenirs with him to his home with no delays."

Currently ATC is flying three trips a day to the United States. Each of the giant C-54s carries passengers on the trip, which requires forty-three hours flying time, plus five stop-overs of at least two hours each.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS

Communists Emerge Victorious by Obtaining 152 Seats

Returns of the elections in France made public by the Home Affairs Ministry reveal that the Communists have received 152 seats, the Socialists have 132, and the People's Republican Movement have received 121 seats, according to a Moscow report on Tuesday.

The everwhelming majority of French voters went on record in favor of making the Deputies elected October 21 a constituent assembly.

For the second section on the referendum regarding approval of the Government's project on a temporary organization to take power in France until the new constitution goes into force, 6,000,000 voters answered "Yes" and 2,000,000 "No".

Quake Rocks Kanto

The earthquake at 2:15 p.m. Wednesday had its epicenter near Tsukuba Range, Ibaraki Prefecture. The tremor felt by those living near the epicenter caused them to run outdoors but so far no damage has been reported. The strength of the tremblor is as follows: Maebashi, quite strong; Tsukubasan, Mito, Utsunomiya and Onahama, weak; Tokyo, Karuizawa, slight; Shizuoka and Mishima, very slight.

BRITISH TRADE VITAL

Reaction Follows Loan Talks Made By Halifax in Washington

The Washington Post said there has been an immediate reaction to Lord Halifax's sudden impatience to demand all out financial negotiations between Britain and America, according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

American businessmen are supplying American newspapers with figures that shows how valuable the British market is to the United States. It is believed that the Americans will make every effort to take the negotiations early.

Members of the British delegation in Washington said that the main difficulty is the high rate interest on the proposed American loan to Britain. They had revealed to correspondents that the Americans now seem to be reconciled to Britain retaining the age-old trade system of cash.

Venezuela Is Seeking Foreign Recognition

New Revolutionary Government Names Ex-U.S. Army Sergeant as Minister

The new Venezuelan revolutionary government is moving swiftly to seek foreign recognition and Foreign Minister Carlos Morales announced that the revolutionary junta had advised diplomatic missions of the structure of the government and its aims, according to a San Francisco report on Tuesday.

Mr. Morales said his policy in the Foreign Ministry would be to meet all international obligations which the previous government had made.

Another report said that a former United States army sergeant, Louie Valmore (Rogre Grey), 45 years old, was slated to be sworn in on Tuesday as Minister of the Interior. He will have charge of many important functions including the Government's relations with the United States oil companies and other foreign investors.

The Associated Press said that Minister Valmore, who is recognized as an outstanding advocate of hemispheric collaboration, is the editor of El Payis, the organ of the Democratic Action Party of which he is the leader.

Reich Suffers Big Casualties

Germany's war losses numbered 6,400,000 military casualities plus about 800,000 civilians killed or wounded, the House of Commons were told by Prime Minister Clement Attlee on October 22, according to a London report on Tuesday. The Prime Minister stated that his figures were based on German sources of information. He added the estimates did not include German civilians wounded between January and May of this year because the Germans were so thoroughly demoralized that they were unable to keep accurate records of the injured.

Back U. S. Military Training

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars came out on Wednesday apparently in favor of President Truman's recommendation for a year's military training for young Americans, according to a Washington report. The Veterans of Foreign Wars telegraphed the President that he had acted wisely and with great far sight. The President in his message to Congress recommended a year's specialized military training for all young men between the ages 17 to 28 and there will be no exemption from training except those of total physical disability.

Heads Housing Corporation

Kyohei Kato, president of the now defunct wartime Construction Corporation, was appointed president of the Housing Corporation by the Welfare Ministry on Wednesday. He has succeeded Keiichiro Seda who recently resigned from his post.

Labor-Capital Organ To Study Union Law

Deliberative Committee Planned by Welfare Ministry To Meet Saturday

The Welfare Ministry will establish a deliberative committee to map out the labor union law and readjust various exisiting labor regulations says Domei. The plan was submitted to the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday by Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida.

The committee will be formed on an non-official basis and the committeemen will include a great number of civilian experts, the report says: Baron Kimmochi Okura will be the chairman. The committee will hold its first meeting on Saturday.

Labor leaders to be represented in the organ include Suehiro Nishio and Komakichi Matsuoka of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, Hidekichi Koizuki leader of the Sailors' Union, Juso Miwa, former director of the now defunct Association for Service to the State through Industry, and Chozaburo Mizutani, leading member of the Social Democratic Party.

Capital will be represented by Takashi Isaka, president of the Japan Securities Company, Tadao Okazaki, president of the Kobe Bank, Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Electric Machinery Control Company, Kiichi Mimura, president of the Sumitomo Mining Industry Company, Michiro Shinohara, former president of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company, and Keizo Seki, president of the Textiles Control Company.

The committee will also include authorities on economics as Kazuo Okoshi, assistant professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokutaro Yamanaka, professor at Tokyo University of Commerce, Professor Keizo Fujibayashi of Keio University and Professor Izutaro Suehiro at Tokyo Imperial University.

Two members of the House of Representatives and three members of the House of Peers will also be included in the committee.

LOANS FOR RAID VICTIMS

Finance Ministry Is Back of Project As Plans Revealed

In order to speed up the construction of houses for air raid victims and public buildings, the Finance Ministry has decided to lend funds out of its Deposits Bureau, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

According to the Finance Ministry's decision, district public institutions, public cooperatives, societies for the welfare of the people, building societies and societies for handling matters relative to houses for air raid victims are qualified to borrow funds for building from the Finance Ministry.

To district public institutes, the Deposits Bureau is to advance the funds directly, but other societies or individuals must get their loans through the Hypothec Bank or the People's Bank. The maximum amount of loan is limited to ¥10,000 and in case the advance is made through the People's Bank it is limited to ¥2,000. The debtors must pay back the principal and interest of the loan within 10 years; therefore, those borrowing ¥10,000 must pay back ¥1,320 annually including the interest.

Endo Quits Governorship

The retirement of Vice-Governor-General Ryusaku Endo of Korea from his post at his own request was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

RCK/OFL/ac
23 October, 1945.

091. 3 (23 Oct 45) ESS-FI

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Request for Information From Insurance Companies.

1. It is requested that all Life and Non Life, Joint Stock or Mutual Insurance Companies under the jurisdiction of the Insurance and Security Division, Ministry of Finance, transit information to the Economic and Scientific Section, G.H.Q., S.C.A.P. as follows:

a. Name of Company.

b. Address of Home Office.

c. Type of Insurance issued by Company.

d. Names of officers and directors showing terms of office of each.

e. Names of stockholders of record owning five percent (5%) or more of shares outstanding.

f. Names of all stockholders, on record, who transferred shares to others after September 2, 1945, indicating:
(1) Name of original owner.
(2) Number of shares.
(3) To whom transferred.

g. The total amount of loans made on the security of stocks, bonds, debentures, and other securities of a similar character. These loans should be classified indicating:
(1) Name and address of borrower.
(2) Amount of loan.
(3) Description of Collateral Security.
(4) Guarantors, if any.
(5) Date of last interest payment.
(6) Date of Maturity.

h. Record of insurance business in force in foreign countries indicating for each country:
(1) Total amount of risk.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ SCAP, dtd. 23 Oct 45, Sub: "Request for Information from Insurance Companies," To: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
(1) Total number of Policy holders.
(3) Kind of Insurance (Life, Fire, Marine, etc.)
(4) Amount of unpaid claims.
(5) Names and addresses of any agents, brokers or representatives in any foreign countries.

i. Record of any moveable or immovable property owned or in which the company has any right, title or interest located in any foreign country, indicating:
(1) Name of country.
(2) Location of property.
(3) Description of property.
(4) Assets valuation.
(5) Name of local custodian, if any.

j. Comparative reports for the fiscal years of 1943, 1944 and 1945, indicating:
(1) Total amount of insurance in force.
(2) Total amount of assets.
(3) Total amount of liabilities.
(4) Total amount of surplus or profits.
(5) Total premium income.
(6) Total amount of claims paid.

k. Description of immovable properties in which the value of the right, title or interest of the company exceeds ¥200,000, indicating:
(1) Location.
(2) Description (vacant or improved)
(3) Extent of damage, if any (complete or partial).
(4) Amount of insurance coverage.
(5) Asset valuation.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ SCAP, dtd 23 Oct 45, Sub: "Request for Information from Insurance Companies". To: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

2. It is expected that any figures submitted will be taken from financial reports rendered as of March 31, 1945 or later statements if available.

3. It is further requested that all officers or directors of insurance companies submit over his signature the following information:

a. Name and address.

b. Position held.

c. Length of time in office.

d. Number of shares of stock owned in any insurance company, giving name of company.

e. Number of shares of stock owned by members of family in any insurance company, giving name of company.

f. Amount of Annual Salary.

g. Amount of money borrowed from company. (This includes mortgage as well as collateral loans and other indebtedness)

h. Official positions held in Banks, companies, partnerships or associations of whatever nature.

i. Directorships held in Banks, companies, partnerships or association.

j. Governmental positions held.

k. Governmental positions formerly held, giving dates.

R.C. KRAMER (SGD.)
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Ec & Sc Section

Opposition Is Voiced Against Unfair Exam

Military, Naval Students Should Not Be Permitted Prior Admission

Claiming that the giving to students to military and naval academies a chance to take entrance examinations now was giving priority to them and undemocratic in principle a representative group of student committees of each year of the Secondary Waseda Higher College lodged a protest with Managing Chairman Kimio Hayashi of Waseda University, saying that they would oppose the entrance of all such students.

The entrance exams for military and naval college students wishing to transfer to other institutions were held on October 23 and the results scheduled to be announced Thursday.

The opposing students stated that for students to take examinations now was unfair when there were so many other students waiting for admission and that the military and navy college students should wait until next spring when students in general would be allowed to write. They also said that permitting prior admission was undemocratic and did not conform to the directives issued by General MacArthur's headquarters forbidding discriminating treatment of teachers, education officials on grounds of race, nationality, faith, political views, and social position.

Meanwhile, in Ibaraki Prefecture, 110 fifth year students of the Ota Middle School went on strike Wednesday morning. The students demanded Principal Nishino for the immediate payment to them of the money due to them from labor service, an explanation of how farm produce was disposed of and the resignation of Instructor Shimabukuro who lynched some of the students.

A meeting between the school authorities and parents was called to make negotiations but it seems as if the strike will spread to the third year students also, as things are developing at present.

Radio Frequencies Released

The State Department has released three of the American shortwave broadcasting frequencies, giving American press associations access to additional radio facilities, according to a Washington report on Tuesday. This is in line with the State Department's policy to help American enterprise in the distribution of American information abroad.

New Tokyo Officials

The Home Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of Mikio Tatebayashi, investigation officer of the same Ministry, as Director of the Education Board of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. The announcement also revealed that Vice-Governor Machimura of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office will concurrently take charge of the post of the Director of the Harbor Board.

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Colonization Center To Begin Work Anew

Plans Construction of Model Agricultural Village Fit For New Japan

The Uchihara Training Station in Ibaraki Prefecture, which as a center for the training of emigrants to Manchuria has been dissolved as a result of the termination of the war, will make a new start early next month.

Henceforth, it will work for the construction of an agricultural village, suited to new Japan, where full use will be made of mechanical power in the development of land on the principle of intensive cultivation and which will be a model to the agricultural villages in the country.

The leaders of the training station, who are working on detailed plans for the future of the station, hope that the station under the new regime will play a large role in the reform of Japanese agriculture—a reform which is needed in order to meet the new situation which has arisen in the country.

The Uchihara Training Station was established in November, 1937 in accordance with the Government's policy of organizing a young men's volunteer corps for the development of Manchuria and Mongolia, a policy which was adopted in response to the call of Kanji Kato, up to recently president of the station, and others interested in a large-scale development of Manchuria by Japanese labor. The actual work of establishing the station was undertaken by the Manchuria Emigration Association which had been training emigrants to Manchuria for the now defunct Overseas Ministry.

Occupying a vast area of nearly 120,000 chobu, the station trained about 100,000 emigrants and sent them to Manchuria throughout the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. It also paid a large measure of attention to the training of leaders in agricultural undertakings in Saghalien, Korea, Formosa, and in Japan Proper. Further, it played an important part in the solution of the problem of increasing the production of foodstuffs in Japan.

Following the termination of the war Mr. Kato, president of the station, resolved to resign. At the same time men in training at the station returned to their home provinces with the plan of helping to increase the output of foodstuffs in the country. Mr. Kato's resignation came on September 30, bringing to a close a career of eight years devoted to the development of agriculture in Japan and Manchuria. Of about 500 buildings belonging to the station those used in the training of the young men's volunteer corps were taken over by the Manchuria Emigration Association. The hospitals attached to the station for the training of the corps, buildings where work was done on foodstuffs, the training station for leaders in agriculture, and some other structures passed under the control of the Imperial Agricultural Association.

Complete plans for the future of the Uchihara Training Station are expected to be made shortly by a committee including the vice president of the station, directors of the station, and others created for the purpose. The committee in its work will be guided by two consideration. In the first place it will end the so-called Kato-ism which guided the activities of the training station of Mr. Kato. It will work for the establishment of agriculture under a democoratic, science, and economic management.

In the second place the committee will reject the old-fashioned idea that the true spirit of agriculture can be acquired only through the spade and hoe. It will stress the importance of intensive cultivation in which there will be a full use of mechanical power and the power of cattle. In short, it will have the training station work for the establishment of a new way of the farmer suitable for new Japan and for the increase of the output of foodstuffs in the country.

A plan for the reform of the training station which has the support of the committee provides that from 500 to 600 men shall be admitted to the training station for leaders in agriculture, and that they shall be given instruction in practical and technical phases, especially in the development of high-lying lands, reclamation of waste land, and the mechanization of agriculture. The factories working on foodstuffs shall be turned into a place where a scientific study will be carried out of miso, soy sauce, flour as food, and where instruction will be given in food value and research conducted with a view to introducing an improvement in the standard of living among the agricultural villages.

The plan also calls for the establishment of an institute of research in agricultural machinery, the first of its kind in Japan, with the assistance of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. There is a provision for a hospital which will be run for the benefit of farmers.

As for the buildings which have been taken over by the Manchuria Emigration Association, it is proposed that excepting very old ones they shall be pulled down to provide wood for use in the construction of houses for the occupancy of sufferers from the war disaster and of centers for emigrants returning from Manchuria.

Pickpocket Takes U.S. Serviceman's Purse In Subway; Good Samaritan Refunds Loss

The story is a bit old but it seems a pity to relegate it to oblivion, says the Asahi, as it describes a little episode which culminated in a Japanese righting the wrong committed by a pickpocket in snatching the purse of an American serviceman.

The story as carried by the newspaper happened on the morning of October 18 and the place was in a crowded Asakusa-bound subway.

Just as the subway left Nihonbashi station, Japanese Culture Director Puckman of the American forces realized that his red leather purse containing ¥2,300 in cash had been picked. There was a hubbub in the whole car when it learned about the theft and everyone began looking under his feet and about him to see if the purse was lying around somewhere.

The relief of all was great when one passenger found it on the floor but there was nothing inside. The American serviceman was about to look all the pasengers over for he was sure the pickpocket was still in the subway. Just then a Japanese gentleman approached him saying, "This is a disgrace to all Japanese. Let me pay for your loss." Taking out his own pocketbook, he opened it but as luck would have it, he did not have the stolen amount on him. However, getting off with the pickpocket victim at the next station, he phoned a friend to bring him the needed cash and refunded the loss.

Everybody is still talking about the subway incident and the man who had taken upon himself the obligation of righting things with the American is Tadayoshi Imura of Nozawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Plans Decided to Up Raw Silk Production

Conferees Approve Revival of System of Reelers; To Expand Mulberry Farms

Revival of the system of "Kumiai" or small-scale silk reelers marks the plan for the increase of Japan's output of raw silk, which was approved at a meeting of chiefs of the silk yarn sections of agricultural associations throughout the country held in Tokyo on October 22 under the auspices of the All-Country Agricultural Associations, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai says.

The plan also calls for the maintenance and extension of existing mulberry plantations and the restoration of silk growing as a side line of farmers.

The meeting was called in connection with the instructions the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry issued to prefectural governors under date of October 15 about the abandonment of the plan to adjust 150,000 chobu of land under mulberries.

The revival of the system of "kumiai" silk reelers means that the various agricultural associations which are affiliated to the All-Country Agricultural Association will be as closely interested to have the farmers operate small filature as they did before the war.

The meeting discussed what is to be done in order to increase the silk both grown and reeled by farmers. It also considered increasing the output of cocoons.

As to the question of maintaining and extending existing mulberry plantations, the meeting decided that steps should be taken by the various agricultural associations at once to insure that work, if it has started, will be stopped on the adjustment of mulberry fields called for as part of the plan to increase the production of foodstuffs, and to bring about an increase in the area under mulberries. It also approved the plan to replace old mulberry trees.

As to the revival of silk growing as a side line of farmers, the meeting decided that as a means of achieving the end the farmers should be made to realize the importance of silk growing and reeling in meeting the problems confronting postwar Japan. The meeting approved the idea of starting a movement to make the farmers show a greater interest in taking up sericulture.

Following the meeting the All-Country Agricultural Asscoiation called a meeting of representatives of agricultural associations in Nagano, Gumma, Saitama, Yamanashi, Tochigi and Chiba prefectures, centers of sericulture, for a discussion of concrete measures for the realization of the plan.

As soon as the All-Country Agricultural Association has obtained definite plans for the development of the silk-reeling industry it will get the agricultural associations throughout the country to call the leaders of sericulturists's unions into conference to consider how to make the farmers as a whole take an active interest in the realization of the program of developing the silk reeling industry which has to play an important role in the solution of difficulties besetting postwar Japan.

Jobs for Servicemen

Requests for 12,000 workers have come to the Sociaty to Guide Servicemen by the middle of October. The Japan Steel Tubing Manufacturing Company is in need of about 6,500, the Nissan Heavy Industry has requested 3,000.

Premier's Secretary Named

The appointment of Fumio Muto, permanent secretary of the Home Ministry, as private secretary to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara was announced on Wednesday.

Newsmen's Demands Rejected by Shoriki

Yomiuri-Hochi President Fires 5 Staff Members Seeking Reformation of Company

Demands filed by staff members of the Yomiuri-Hochi, one of Japan's popular newspapers, for the resignation of all the executives including the president and the vice-president, who they claim are responsible for the war through the press and also to establish the company in accordance with democratic principles, were flatly refused by President Matsutaro Shoriki, reports the journal. Furthermore, with the discharge of five staff members involved in the demands by the president, restlessness and agitation have swept over the newspaper office.

Following the termination of the war, the staff members of the daily discussed the reformation of the general structure of the company and of late, some 40 staff members presented a reformation plan to the president.

As the plan was rejected by Mr. Shoriki, the organization of a group for the study of democratic principles was planned and its sponsors representing all the bureaus requested the understanding of the president of its movement. However, on October 20, Mr. Shoriki gathered all the staff members and told them that all those who had participated in formulating the reformation plan should be regarded as rebels.

Thereupon, the members who sponsored the reformation plan held a staff rally on October 23, and appealed to their co-workers for their support. In the name of the staff members, they demanded the president's reply. To counter their move Mr. Shoriki, flatly refused their demands in the presence of all the executives and said that the responsibility for the war rested not only on the executives but on all the employes as well. Following that, he discharged five of the staff members who participated in the reformation movement.

A special committee composed of the members of the preparation committee for the organization of the employes' union called a meeting of all the staff members and declared that the newspaper office had assumed a "state of hostilities."

In spite of the clash between the president and the employes, the publishing activities will be continued due to the supervision by the preparation committee and the cooperation among the staff members.

Disapproves Depot Transfer

The Allied Supreme Headquarters has disapproved the transfer of the 4th Naval Fuel Depot at Shimenmura, Kasuga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, to the Transportation Ministry. It is stated that consideration will be given for the transfer of the depot to the Home Ministry, which has been designated as the official agency of the Japanese Government to handle the matter concerned.

Obituary

Yoshiko Yoshimitsu, Professor at Jochi University, Tokyo, succumbed to illness on Monday. The deceased was once a lecturer of the literary department of Tokyo Imperial University and is a noted student on Catholicism.

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Allied POW's Ashes To Be Shipped Home

Of 922 Urns in Yokohama Mausoleum, 227 Are American, 287 English

The ashes of 922 American and Allied prisoners of war recovered in various localities in Japan are now housed in the former Okura Marine Insurance building in Yokohame, according to an announcement Wednesday by Eighth Army Headquarters. The remains of the American and Allied POW's will be shipped to Manila from here, but those of the British subjects will be turned over to British authorities.

Of the 922 urns at the Yokohama mausoleum, 227 are American, 287 English, 200 Dutch, 100 Canadians, 82 Australians, 3 Norweigans, and 2 Chinese. There were also two Italians, A number of urns were unidentified.

A majority of the urns were turned over to American officials by the Japanese police, but some of them were placed in American hands by friends of the deceased upon liberation. Many of the liberated men had saved the ashes of the comrades and had taken them along whenever they were moved from one prison to another. Some of the ashes turned in here were of men who had died in the Philippines.

Thousands of American and Allied soldiers are buried in unmarked graves scattered throughout the four home islands of Japan. Recovery teams of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eigth Army, using every bit of information they can gather, are doing their best to recover the remains of all Allied dead. The only information in many cases is verbal, thus increasing the difficulties of the task.

The bodies of the men that were not cremated will be buried in the Military Cemetery which is being established in Yokohama. Families will be able to request the return of these bodies.

The ashes of the dead prisoners were placed by the Japanese in glass urns. These urns were then placed each in a wooden box or large porcelain container which bears the name of the deceased and the cause of his death. Next of kin are being notified as rapidly as the bodies are identified.

TABLE SALT FROM KOREA

MacArthur Headquarters Permits Japan to Ship 70,000 Tons

Seventy thousand tons of table salt will be brought from Korea to Japan by reptriation ships and distributed among the people, net ports Domei.

Upon receipt of an order to supply 70,000 tons of coal to Korea issued by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on September 25, Central Liaison Office explained the acute shortage of salt in Japan and requested permission to bring back the 70,000 tons of salt stored at Fusan. Through the efforts of Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of the Allied Headquarters, Japan's request was granted.

which arrived at Miike Harbor, Kyushu, brought back 724 tons of salt together wtih demobilized officers and men. The Taiho Maru No. 3 1,800 tons, will make port at Otaru today bringing back 1,020 tons of salt. Other ships are also expected to arrive home soon. The salt to be unloaded at Otaru will be supplied to the people in the Hokkaido in view of the acute shortage of salt there, but the portion brought back to Miike will be distrbuted among the people in the Japanese mainland because the salt situation is not very acute in Kyushu.

Potato Starch Price Hiked

The price of starch from potatoes and sweet potatoes will be raised. In view of the rice situation for 1946 starch products will be bought and resold by the Government and will come under commodities of food control. The manufacturers' price of potato starch for 12 kan net weight, taking the average for Japan, has been substantially raised from the current ¥23.80 to ¥88 and the price of sweet potato starch in bags of 10 kan, net weight, will be ¥54 as compared with the previous ¥26.92, it will be announced shortly.

GINZA RECONSTRUCTION

Purification Ceremony Held to Begin Building 100 Shops

The ceremony of purifying the building site for the reconstruction of Ginza was held at the burnt out lot next to the Hattori Store from 10 a.m. Wednesday by the Ginza Street Federation. Present were Director Ishii of the building department of Tokyo Metropolis and Koji Hosaka, chairman of the Ginza Street Federation and others.

The federation hopes to restore over 100 shops from Ginza 1-chome to 8-chome by the middle of December. These shops will have a floor space altogether of 2,500 tsubo, depth of about 30 feet and frontage will be the same as before.

AKITA STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Demands Principal's Resignation Over Unfair Food Distribution

Over 100 third and fourth year students of Takasu Agriculture and Forestry School in Akita Prefecture have called a strike.

Demanding the immediate resignation of principal Nariyoshi, and an open explanation of how farm produce at the school was disposed of, as well as complete abolition of military education and five other items, the students have taken a firm stand against the school authorities, threatening they will inform Governor Hisayasu regarding dissatisfaction of the school attitude.

Teacher Strikes Students

Charging instructor Ifuji, in charge of the fourth year students of Arai Hamanaka Middle School, Ehime Prefecture, for striking two or three of the students for lack of seriousness in their attitude in farm work, 17 students of the fourth year B class demanded the resignation of their class teacher.

The students insisted that unless some definite statement was forthcoming from the school, they would hold out against the school. However, the affair was settled through the mediation of the prefectural authorities on October 22.

Control Bureau Abolished

The Communications Board on Wednesday announced the abolition of its Communications Control Bureau with the recent discontinuation of mail censorship and also that of its Business Bureau. Taking their places, the Postal Bureau and Telegraphic Bureau have been established, it was also announced at the same time. Masayuki Koike was appointed director of the Postal Bureau and Tokuichi Cho director of the Telegraphic Bureau on Wednesday.

Nippon Civilians Told To Give Up Firearms

Government Instructed They Must Hand Them Over to U.S. Army Representatives

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 23 instructed the Japanese Government to surrender all firearms, swords, bayonets, daggers and other weapons, ammunition, explosives and components thereof, which had been collected from the civilians, to the U.S. Army representatives in accordance with the instructions issued by the command generals of the U.S. 6th and 8th Armies as well as the commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet.

In surrendering these arms, exceptions will be allowed to (1) firearms and knives required for hunting purposes, and swords which are considered the objects of arts, and (2) explosives required by the legitimate business or industrial organizations.

Individual licenses and permits covering the two exceptions will be issued by the Japanese Government. It is directed that the issuance of these licenses and permits will have to be reported by list each month to the Allied Headquarters, the commanding generals of U.S. 6th and 8th Armies, the commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet or other appropriate Occupation Force commanders.

Furthermore, individuals and organizations which are duly licensed to retain and use firearms and explosives or components thereof, are ordered to comply with the instructions as may be issued by the appropriate Occupation Force commander in the area.

Necessary action will be taken by the Japanese Government to comply with these instructions and prevent violations or deception in the issuance of licenses or permits. The initial collection of arms, ammunition and explosives and the issuance of licenses for the authorized retentions will be completed by December 1. Meanwhile, in order to detect violations or evasions of the official instructions, subsequent checks and inspections will be conducted.

SWISS LEGATION, TOKYO

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	Old No.	New No.
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Chancellery ……	48-1217	48-1038
	48-0967	48-0887

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
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WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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EXPERIENCED house-keeper valet seeks position in American household, has been 20 years in New York. Apply Box 96, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HIGHLY skilful translator, economist, (Japanese) seeks responsible position with Americans. Translates quickly, accurately, types well. Apply Box 97, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INSPECTOR, adviser or investigator (law and economy) position will be accepted by experienced Public Accountant (LL.B. graduated from I.I.U.), has been in business 30 years. Apply Box 101, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SINGLE person, diplomat, wants to rent house or apartments with kitchen in Tokyo. Will pay good price. Apply Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GARAGE, standard size, wooden lined with tin, in good condition, for sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 103, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GENUINE jade, pearls and jewelleries as gifts or souvenirs for the allied army of occupation, inspection cordially invited. Apply T. A. Cader, 30 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe, Telephone Fukiai 5907. (about 2 minutes walk east of Tor Hotel)

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KIMONO and curio, etc. Apply Matsuzakaya in front of Koume Primary School, Honjo-ku Mukojima.

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RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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STEINWAY upright piano, singer sewing machine, electrolux vacuum cleaner, electric gramophone and records, carpets, curtains, furniture. Apply at No. 1372, Karuizawa.

WARDROBE trunks, steamer trunks, ladies' Persian lamb skin coat, (small size) and silver box neckpiece. All American products. Apply Box 105, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MRS. Romisch has taken back her British nationality and severs all connections with Germans from this day forth. Oct. 23th, 1945.

MEMBERS American Veterans Committee in Tokyo-Yokohama Area Please contact immediately Sgt. Senn or Sgt. Workman any evening, 7th floor New Kaijo Bldg., (across from Tokyo Red cross Club) for purpose of discussing formation of AVC Japan Chapter. Apply Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

I. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1655.

MIMI Biuette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 13, Nippon Times Tokyo

MISS E. H. Schwersenz, English Conversation teacher and guide has moved from Karuizawa to Setagaya-ku, Hanegi-cho, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1945

Why Instead Of How

The importance of the recent Allied directive concerning education can hardly be over-emphasized, for it is obvious that a sound democracy cannot be established in any country except upon the foundation of a sound democratic education. It is particularly true in a country like Japan where, after years of authoritarian indoctrination, the people are pitifully lacking in the comprehension of the basic facts about the democratic way of life. A certain measure of democracy can undoubtedly be attained by mass education through the press and radio, but a firm and lasting democracy can probably be assured only through the growth of a new generation which has been thoroughly educated in democratic ways and in the democratic philosophy through their formative school years. Hence the importance of the character of the nation's educational system cannot be exaggerated.

The Allied directive makes a good start in setting the Japanese educational system on the right path. Its comprehensiveness leaves little to be desired, covering the content of education, the personnel of the teaching staffs, and the instrumentalities of educational processes like textbooks and teaching manuals. By calling for the elimination of ultra-nationalistic and militaristic falsehoods, by encouraging free and unrestricted discussion of political, civil, and religious liberties, and by guarding against unfair discrimination against any teacher or student, the directive provides a sound basis for Japan's new educational policy. As Colonel Ken R. Dyke of the Civil Information and Educational Section of the Allied Headquarters has stated, almost every section of the directive will cause the Japanese educational authorities to reverse their policies of the past several years. But it will be a reversal which the Japanese educators should heartily cooperate to put into effect, for the vast majority of them have always inwardly writhed under the oppressive dictated policies of the past which they did not approve.

Valuable as the Allied directive is, however, it should not be assumed that it will be a cure-all for the defects of the old Japanese educational system. After all, no formula set forth in a mechanistic device like a directive promulgated by an outside authority can ever be adequate where things of the mind and of the spirit are concerned. The object of the directive must be implemented and executed through the understanding and whole-hearted efforts of the Japanese educators themselves, and such efforts must entail a fundamental change in their philosophy of education.

In this connection, it should be realized that the chief fault of Japanese education in the past has been not the fact that it emphasized nationalism or militarism but the fact that, whatever it taught, it sought to indoctrinate as something authoritative which was not to be questioned. Under such a method, the students could never develop the ability to think for themselves. If now the mere outward forms of democracy should be forced upon the students in the same way, there would be a change in the content of education, to be sure, but there would be no assurance that the students would not be susceptible at some later time to still another change in the direction of indoctrination. It is not indoctrination which is needed, not even indoctrination in democracy, but the development of the ability of each student to think for himself. Only such an education is consistent with the spirit of democracy, and only such an education will be able to ensure the permanent retention of democracy by the Japanese. For only the development of the ability to think for themselves will make it possible for the Japanese to acquire as their own spontaneous conviction the appreciation of the superiority of the democratic philosophy.

It is a well known fact that the Japanese are imitative, lacking in initiative, and inflexible in mind. These defects are not necessarily inherent racial characteristics. They are the result of a regimented educational system. The historical reasons for the existence of such a fault in the Japanese educational system are understandable enough. When Japan was suddenly thrown out of her seclusion into contact with the complexities of the outside world, it became necessary for the Japanese to attempt to learn as much as possible in the shortest possible length of time. Hence it was natural to resort to wholesale cramming to master the techniques of the outside world, without taking the trouble of going through the more difficult and slower process of thinking out the reasons which lay behind these techniques. Japanese education thus became purely utilitarian rather than an intellectual pursuit of truth. The emphasis was always on how, rather than why. Hence the development of a generation of people who could imitate but not create, who could follow directions but could not think for themselves, who were blindly misled by false leaders and were unable to rebel against their authority.

Education for democracy, if it is to be enduring, should not be the mere substitution of democratic doctrines for totalitarian doctrines. It must be an education which will completely change the fundamentals of Japanese teaching methods so as to train the students to reason out the why of things rather than to teach them merely how to do things. The mastery of techniques will follow by itself if the fundamental principle behind the techniques is understood. It is this deeper understanding which must be cultivated.

Hence, at this time when the Japanese educational system is starting out on a new course under the guidance of the Allied directive on education, it is to be hoped that the Japanese educators will go further than merely conforming to the terms of the directive. It is to be hoped that they will have the comprehension and vision to change by their own efforts the fundamental spirit of Japanese education.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Shintoism

To the Editor

Your paper of Oct. 16, gives us information concerning "the concept of Shrine Shintoism" as defined by the Shrine Bureau officials of the Home Ministry. The definition is a good example of what is known as official quibbling. It is this that has given the ideational support to leaders of Japanese militarism and Imperialism. They have most deliberately made use of this form of Shintoism to execute their diabolical scheme of conquest and tyrannical despotism, which devotees of Shrine Shintoism in turn have been willing to lend the latter whatever help they could—and this by whatever means they could command. If the militaristic despots are to be blamed and punished for their crimes, the Shrine Shintoism are most decidedly to share in this. The Shintoists scholarly as well as official cannot evade the censure, however much they may quibble about the nature of the shrine and matters connected with it.

If Japan is going to be a free and democratic nation and her people are to be liberally and scientifically educated, Shrine Shinto ought not be a matter of concern for the Government. The Imperial House itself will look after that. The people may of course come to the shrines and worship the gods, but the shrine keepers have no right to ask the Government for their maintenance however small such expenditures may be. The Kogakukwan ought to be abolished right at once.

Shrine Shintoism ownes its reason of existence to the Japanese classical literature such as the Kojiki, Nihongi, and other books. To understand the nature of this form of Shintoism, we must investigate them in a most scientific manner, free from prejudices, superstitions, and vested political interests.

Shrine Shintoism owes its reason tive form of religion. The view reported to be held by the Shrine Bureau authorities that "shrines do not represent a religion", is to my mind too vague and ambiguous and does not give any clear idea as to the real charcteristics of Shrine Shintoism. When freedom of study is definitely established in Japan in due course of time, everything regarding the nature and status of the Shintoism will be brought to light, and it will then take its proper seat in the family of religions and be dealt with accordingly.

(Daisetz Suzuki)

UNRRA'S DIFFICULTIES, DESIRES AND PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Lehman Says Organization Is Doing a Good Job; Various Issues Are Explained

II

LEHMAN: Take Yugoslavia, for example. There grain crop is only 50 per cent of the normal this year, And don't forget that transportion was broken down almost completely in the war zones of both Europe and Asia. Many tens of thousands will be completely homeless this winter. Bridges are down, canals are blocked and railroads are in a perfect mess. We've had to furnish our own trucks in Greece and elsewhere even to get food, to the people.

CLAYTON: You've made a good guess Governor for the need for UNRRA. But the central question is what is UNRRA going to do to meet that need? Is UNRRA doing it's job? Or more specifically just what has UNRRA accomplished?

LEHMAN: I think that we've been doing a pretty good job. By the end of this month we will have provied over 2,500,000 tons of relief supplies.

FISHER: That's a lot of tonnage. It would take, let's see, more than 300 Liberty ships to carry that much.

LEHMAN: Well, we're shipping the equivalent of at least 50 shiploads a month right now. With the end of the war in Europe, a lot more shipping space has become available. And that, of course, has helped.

CLAYTON: That certainly contrasts sharply with what you were doing earlier this year. As I recall it you had shipped very little until this spring. In fact some people were saying at that time that UNRRA was a failure, that it had operated for one whole year without accomplishing much of anything.

LEHMAN: But we had to have our supplies and ships before we could begin our work. But the the supplies and ships we had then had to be used to win the war. Then too, we had a tough time recruiting the staff to begin with. We had to lay out a plan of operation.

CLAYTON: And don't forget, the war agencies had the first call on personnel and materials and ships of course. But now that the war is over I believe they UNRRA should have top priority, on men and goods and transportation. We have now been able to get a great many of the people we've needed, and a fair amount of shipping since V-E Day

LEHMAN; I want to make one point here for Mr. Fisher. You mentioned the criticism of our early operations. We did encounter some serious delays. But I want to point out that UNRRA was on the job in every country eligible for its help within a very few weeks, after such countries had been liberated.

FISHER: And in what countries is it operating today, Governor?

LEHMAN: We're operating in Greece, Yugolsavia, Poland, Czechoslvakia, Italy, Albania and China. We are increasing our aid to China and expect to give help to other liberated countries of Asia very soon."

FISHER: You didn't mention the western European countries Governor. Some of them were pretty badly off too.

LEHMAN: Yes, my opinion is, it is just as important to start something there as in East Europe. But that will have to be done mainly through regular governmental supply channels UNRRA's charter specifies that it can help only those countries that do not have enough foreign exchange; that is, shares or other foreign funds to pay for essential imports. France, the Netherlands, Belgium and other Western European countries, have sufficient foreign exchange or credit to finance those purchases. The eastern and southern European countries have and are not able to do this.

FISHER: Mr. Clayton, can you explain how UNRRA has been doing its job in these countries?

CLAYTON: "I should be glad to do so. I suppose Greece is the outstanding example thus far. Greece was faced with mass starvation. Fortunately it was accessible by sea, and we were able to get in there pretty quickly in time to save literally thousands of lives. UNRRA did a great job there. It has already sent close to 200,000,000 dollars worth as supplies to Greece.

LEHMAN: There was some criticism, Mr. Secretary of the way UNRRA was handled in Greece at least in the beginning. There were charges that it was used by the British for political purposes.

CLAYTON: Yes, I've heard of these charges. During the first few weeks it was a pretty tangled political situation. But UNRRA is definitely non-political. And the distribution of relief supplies was handled impartially under an American director, incidentally.

FISHER: Mr. Lehman what about the charge that UNRRA had been used by the goverenment of the countries where it operates to boast of their own political prestige?

LEHMAN: Well the goveernment in these countries naturally handles its own distribution of UNRRA goods. That provision was placed in the character because it was felt that politics would be reduced to a minimum that way. And the relief could not be used as a wedge by any outsiders. But we do send in observers who check on the distribution of supplies in the countries receiving aid, to see that there is no discrimination on account of race, creed or political belief.

CLAYTON: The very physical problem of getting supplies into some of the central European countries must have been pretty great. Poland and Czechoslavakia for example.

LEHMAN: Yes, we've only been able to get into Poland through Danzig for the past few weeks, and We've just begun to use the port of Bremen for shipments to Czechoslovakia. Before that they had to go in by a very roundabout route through the port of Constanza in the Black Sea. But despite that fact UNRRA has shipped close to 80,000,000 dollars worth of goods into Czechoslavakia, and 90,000,000 dollars worth into Poland. Of course, Yugoslavia was also hard to reach because of the lack of port facilities. But in spite of that we have sent about 150,000,000 dollars in supplies to the Yugoslavs.

FISHER: Now what about the Italian question, Mr. Clayton? I think many people wonder why Italy would be eligible for UNRRA assistance, as a former enemy country.

CLAYTON I'm glad you mentioned Italy. An exception was originally made for Italy at the suggestion of President Roosevelt who acted on reports of widespread malnutrition and near starvation. By action of the UNRRA council a year ago help has thus far been limited to children, the indigent and nursing or expectant mothers. And less than 25,000,000 dollars in supplies have been sent to Italy. About 800,000 Italian mothers and children are being partially fed by UNRRA. At the London UNRRA council meeting in August the member nations agreed that UNRRA should assume the complete responsibility for relief in Italy. This program cannot begin, however, until the new contribution is made, since the cost is estimated at between 400 and 500,000,000 dollars.

LEHMAN: Mr. Fisher, I think we should also mention UNRRA's aid to the millions of displaced persons in Europe.

CLAYTON: Yes, Governor, can you give us the present status of that program?

LEHMAN: Yes. When Germany was first liberated, more than 6,000,000 displaced persons were found. The Army started sending them home very rapidly. And now UNRRA is about to take the unrepatriated garrisoned. They have been all this time a great assistance to the military. There are about 450 such installations of camps to relieve these displaced persons, with more than 3,300 UNRRA workers supervising or operating under the overall direction of the military.

CLAYTON: How many of these displaced persons are left out of the original 6,500,000?

LEHMAN: Only about 1,300,000, Mr. Clayton.

FISHER: And we expect most of them to be home by next spring?

CLAYTON: Except of course about 250,000 non-repatriable or so-called stateless persons; that is, those who can't or don't wish to return to their home countries. A large number of these are Jews.

FISHER: Will UNRRA continue to care for them, Mr. Clayton?

CLAYTON: Only for a few months until their status is determined and some provision made for them. After all UNRRA is only a temporary relief agency.

FISHER: But now, Mr. Secretary, about the job that still remains to be done. Can you break that down for us? I've read that the Soviet Union has asked 700,000,000 dollars worth of UNRRA aid?

CLAYTON: Yes, that was their original request, but it he since been revised to 250,000,000 dollars, and is to be limited to the White Russian and Ukranian Republics, which were completely overrun by the Nazis. The destruction there was something terrible.

FISHER: But since a great part of the Soviet Union was not invaded, couldn't she take care of the victims in her invaded areas?

CLAYTON: We are convinced that the Russians have all they can do to rehabilitate the rest of the country. As you know the Russian territory that was invaded by the Germans produced a great part of the country's food and other supplies and those areas were twice laid waste, once by the advance of the Germans and again as the enemy was driven out by the Russian forces.

LEHMAN: There is no question, Mr. Fisher, but that the White Russian and Ukranian Republics are in such economic chaos that they must be helped this winter. The Soviet Union has foreign purchasing power in the form of credit and gold, it is true, but she will need every bit of it to meet her other needs.

UNRRA'S purpose is to enable the countries which were the victims of the Nazis to meet their relief needs without becoming economically frustrated.

FISHER: How about China, Mr. Lehman? I think you mentioned that some help already has been sent out there?

LEHMAN: Well, before the war ended we were sending in some supplies over the Himalayas. But now that the ports are open we have already sent the first shiploads of relief goods: Our plans were for a program of between 600 and 700,000,000 dollars of assistance to China. But the Chinese are supplying more than twice that much themselves. And that's all their resources will allow. Over half of China in terms of population, has been occupied by the Japanese, most of it since 1937. Those people in former occupied areas badly need clothing. Millions of them have little or no clothing for the coming winter. We're sending them from 8 to 10,000,000 pounds of the used clothings from the last spring's drive. We are also sending trucks and transportation to them in general so that food and clothing and medical supplies can be sent where they are needed.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, October 25

THE CRIME OF THE PRESS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The men responsible for the war should be completely got rid of, and the structure and system which formed their citadel should be thoroughly reformed. This is the first requisite for the democratization of Japan. So long as these persons continue their activities simply because they have not been summoned by the Allied side as war criminals, it will be impossible to attain the proposed democratization of Japan.

In the political, military, economic and various other fields, persons responsible for the war have been proceeded against, reproved and impeached, and reforms in the organs and systems concerned are being effected. The cultural field alone remains unaffected. However, cultural circles have to bear no small share of the responsibility for having instigated the masses to war and facilitated the prosecution of the war. Their guilt should be probed, and we are confident that this will take concrete form before long.

Needless to say, the press plays a large role in the cultural department. Through the war the newspapers were kept under official oppression. But despite that fact, indinitely heavy is the crime they committed in having driven the people into war and extended the war, serving as a cat's paw for the military, financial cliques and the Bureaucracy. Moreover, they shamelessly exceeded the limits in following the latter.

Not only did the newspapers fail to report the facts, but also they shamelessly spread reports completely contrary to the facts, and by so doing they deceived the people and induced them to entertain mistaken views on the war. Their guilt is heavy. In short, these newspapers must be punished mercilessly.

The punishment of the press should begin with an all-out reform of the political structure, financial cliques, and the military-originated legislation and system which forced the press to act as it did throughout the war. As to the press itself, the leaders and their followers who formed the so-called press financial cliques should be driven out. Because they took positively concerted action with the privileged class, sacrificed the life of the staff members by taking advantage of Totalitarianism, made it impossible for the staff members to write freely by means of heavy oppression and thereby enriched their pockets. It is absolutely necessary to create a new democratic structure and system based on the entire staff's will and thus originate newspapers of completely democratic character. To this end the old structure and system, which these press financial cliques utilized for enforcing such pressure and exploitation, must be subjected to surgical operations and got rid of.

With the termination of the war, democratization is taking place in various sections of society. The military has collapsed, first of all, the financial cliques are to be liquidated shortly and the Bureaucrats have also been subjected to a scathing criticism. However, the press financial cliques alone are bent on keeping the newspapers, public organs, as their private property and sticking to their past privileges and private interests. They decided to patch up the situation in the garb of Democracy, but they have frequently manifested their intention to defend the military or favor the Bureaucracy. Besides, they assumed the attitude of overriding and additionally challenging the staff's laudable intention and plan to democratize the press.

Our contemporary Asahi Shimbun has taken the lead in cleaning up pressdom by successfully forcing the entire directorate to retire. As for the Yomiuri-Hochi, the entire staff members held a general meeting and resolved on the organization of the President, Vice-President and all the directors and bureau chiefs. Thus, the press will be punished in the near future. By this means, it is hoped, democratization of the press will be effected and consequently an epochal progress in the much-mooted democratization of Japan accomplished.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH LIFEBLOOD OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL BODY

Even In Oriental Autocracy Arbitrary Powers Not Exercised Without Regard to Public Opinion

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Anglo-American Law in Tokyo Imperial University

I

It is an error to imagine that the ruler in an Oriental autocracy exercised his arbitrary power without regard to popular opinion. Early rulers in China, Japan, and elsewhere in eastern countries provided a bell and a box at the gate of the palace. A complainant was to place his petition in the box. In case the petition was somehow not properly attended to by the ministers, the petioner was to strike the bell to obtain direct access to the ruler. This was primarily to expedient for enabling the common man to break through the cordon of bureaucrats, to have the official abuses checked and his grievances redressed. But it also afforded the autocratic ruler a clue to apprise himself of the trend of popular opinion on his administrative measures. This latter function can more clearly be seen in the "Lion's Mouth" in Venice, into which anonymous petitions used to be dropped—a picturesque institution which served the purpose of ascertaining public opinion in the Venetian oligarchy. The "right of petition" so much treasured by English constitutional historians fulfilled the same function, though it has now become nearly obsolete through an introduction of the system of popular representation. Did not Former Premier Prince Higashikuni's recent encouragement accorded the people to write letters addressed directly to himself suggest the same idea? Are not complaints rumored to be filed directly with General MacArthur's Headquarters over the head of the Japanese Government indicate the force of custom which prevailed among the people who lived under an autocratic regime? Again is the peculiar habit of an American citizen to write direct to the President an atavistic survival of the custom the bell and box in ancient Asia seem to have served to a certain extent the purposes of the modern ballot box. This shows that no government, whether an autocracy or a democracy, can long survive without the backing of popular opinion.

A Dubious Political Morality

It seems, however, that there was no philosophy of freedom of speech in the modern sense in an autocratic polity. It was guided by the opposite philosophy of regimentation of thought. Even under an autocratic regime, there was, to be sure, serious popular concern for the so-called fundamental rights such as life, liberty, and property. The wise policy for citizens to pursue in an autocracy for safeguarding their fundamental rights was to play the part of the famous "Three Monkeys," immortalized by the greatest Japanese wood-carver, embodying the precept, "See not (evil), hear not, and say not." The motto may have originally been intended to serve as a good moral precept. "To thee be all men heroes, every woman pure, and each place a temple," may be to occidental equivalent. It may be an attribute of a superior man or a saint. This, however, would be a dubious political morality in a democratic polity. Eternal vigilance, not feigned blindness, deafness or dumbness, is the price which people in a democracy have to pay for safeguarding their life, liberty, and property. And is not the Three Monkeys philosophy which the Japanese have inherited from the Tokugawa autocracy largely responsible for allowing the military clique in recent years to gain a catastrophic ascendency which ruined the country?

II

Freedom of speech with it modern concomitants, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of association is the life-line of a democratic polity. But it has taken many a century of hard thinking and bitter experience for the western world to have become aware of the wisdom of upholding the policy. The opposite thesis seems to be so deeply embedded in human nature to be easily eradicated. Says the late Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Persecution for the expression of opinions seems to me perfectly logical. If you have no doubt of your premises or your power and want a certain result with all your heart, you naturally express your wishes in law and sweep away all opposition. To allow opposition by speech, seems to indicate that you think the speech importent as when a man says that he has squared the circle, or that you do not care wholeheartedly for the result, or that you doubt either your power or your premises."

In old Greece Plato envisaged an ideal polity in which thought was regimented in contrast to his master who upheld the supremacy of individual conscience and cherished public benefits derived from free discussion. In Imperial Rome, after her temporary policy of liberalism under Emperor Augustus, in matters of social satire as well as of religion, severe persecution of Christians follows.

After Constantine accorded privileges to the Christian clergy, a long story of the persecution of religious heretics, of the Inquisition, and of indices librorum prohibitum ensues. St. Augustine advocated the suppression of religion heterodoxy and his influence dominated Catholic Europe for centuries. Eminent protestants since the Reformation such as Luther and Calvin, as well as the Church of England and the Puritans in New England can hardly be pronounced to have been less intolerant. Elizabethan England was guided by the policy of licensing and strict censorship of the press. The ill-starred Star Chamber administered the law of seditions libel in such a way as effectively to stifle political criticism.

It was not until the close of the 17th century that censorship of the press was abolished, and it was after a prolonged fight for the cause of free speech during the 18th and 19th centuries by men like Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Wilkes, Paine, Erskine, Jefferson and Mill and bitter experiences of bloody revolutions that the wisdom of the policy of freedom of speech has been brought home to western nations. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution adopts the principle of freedom of speech to curve the power of the Nation, and "liberty" under the Fourteeth Amendment is now interpreted to include the freedom of speech and to curb the power of the states. In Great Britain, the King in Parliament is theotically omnipotent so as to suppress all freedom, and her law is still not entirely cleared of the arbitrary doctrines of the past ages, but political discussion is just as free in England as in the United States. That the opposite principle is so deeply entrenched in the human mind is shown by the fact that while the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Constitution of 1791 elevate freedom of expression into natural rights, it was not until the establishment of the Third Republic that freedom of political discussion begins to attain reality. The fact that even in democratic America fears of the spread of alien revolutionary doctrines and war-time psychologies sometimes give rise to ascendency of the opposite doctrine is evidenced by the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 and by the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 during the World War I to which American liberals stoutly voiced their opposition.

(To Be Concluded)

PROFILES

Minister Without Portfolio Matsumoto

Minister without Portfolio Joji Matsumoto is the possessor of a progressive and liberal character. While still a student of a higher school in 1896 he was interested in socialism, a completely alien thought to the Japanese people in those days. He spent much of his time reading books by George Henry, an American socialist, Karl Marx and other Western writers with liberal ideas.

In this connection, he often said "in those days I often went to the second-hand bookstores in Kanda to hunt for books on socialism. I came to believe firmly in liberalistic ideas." Later in his life, however, he realized that no social revolution independent of the actualities of life could be realized. He is now convinced that equal treatment among men is impossible but all people should have equal opportunity.

Minister Matsumoto opines that scholarly pursuits are inter-related. Therefore, he maintains that a person will not be able fully, to understand literature, science and other branches of learning without studying natural science. According to his belief, the study of politics is also necessary.

He devoted himself to the study of commercial law. During his long career, Mr. Matsumoto served as an official of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, university professor, director and vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Director of the Legislative Board, and Commerce and Industry Minister. These posts have served to widen his already extensive knowledge. At the time of the formation of the Shidehara Cabinet, he told Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Daizaburo Tsuguta, "If you find that I am wrong, please advise me. This clearly reveals his desire to do his job properly. His principal task in the Cabinet is to study revisions in the election law, the organization of the House of Peers, the administrative structure, the system of Government officials, the Imperial Constitution and others.

Good Terms

Doctor: "I will examine you for ten dollars."

Patient: "Go ahead. If you find it, I'll give you half."